THE REMEMBRANCE of actual, I bona fide bargains frequently sticks like a

Fly Blister! LOOK OUT in the summer, picnic parties spend the day in sylvan

We expect fifty years from now some venerable Harrison or Cleveland man, gathering his great grandchildren about him, will tell in trembling accents of the great bargains he bought at the ORIGINAL EAGLE, in the memorable summer of 1888, in strictly All-Wool Light-Weight Suits.

A \$10 Suit for \$6. A \$12 Suit for \$7.50. A \$15 to \$18 Suit for \$10.

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

CINCINNATI AGAIN, SEPTEMBER 2—SUNDAY—SEPTEMBER 2. ONLY—\$2.50—ONLY. known. We will only say that The Exposition is the finest Cincinnati ever held. The "Fall of Babylon" car only be appreciated when seen; it cannot be descrited.

The Hill-tops are well supplied with excellent at-

The Zoological Garden is by far the most extensive and complete of any in this country.

On this occasion, Sept. 2, a special train will leave for Cincinnati at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Cincinnati at 10:30 a. m. On this train will be carried the MÆNNERCHOR SOCIETY

THE TURNVEREIN. Who have selected this line on which to visit Cincin nati. Tickets can be procured from members of the societies, also, at company's office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, and at Union Depot.

Don't forget the Big Four is the shortest, quickest and most popular line to Cincinnati, and lands you in the heart of the city.

SEE OUR SPECIAL RATES.

Cincinnati and return, Sept. 2, \$2.50.

Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Dakota,
Montana and Minnesota one-half rate, Sept. 11 Oskaloosa (Ia.) and return, Sept. 3, good for Cincinnati and return, every day, including admission to Exposition, or "Fall of Babylon,"

very low.
California and return, good sixty days........... 73.85
FIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. CHICAGO DIVISION.

Arrive......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, eleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot'or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

OPIUM SEIZURE.

A Trunk Full Seized at Chicago and One Man Arrested-Other Arrests Expected.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.-A huge opium-smuggling conspiracy is being unraveled in Chicago. For some time the custom-house officials have been looking for a quantity of smuggled opium which it was thought arrived in this city from New York, instead of from the Pacific coast. Watch has been kept for a month. Special Agent Crowley has been engaged in an active search for the stuff, but it was not until about ten days age that a clew was found which, when followed up, resulted in the discovery and seizure, at Ft. Wayne, Ind., of a small quantity of the drug. The capture in itself was an important one, but its results were of vastly greater consequence, for the seizure revealed a gang of smugglers who have been engaged in the trade for years and who have millions of dollars invested in it. It was learned that the Fort Wayne capture was only a small portion of a large quantity, and that a large portion was in the possession of one of the gang who was stopping at the Palmer House, Chicago. Papers were sworn out before Commissioner Hoyne and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Barchard for service. He, with Special Agent Crowley, went to the Palmer House, where a thorough investigation was made, but the smuggler was gone. He was traced to a house on Wabash avenue, from there to the West Side, and thence to a room on Harrison street, where, on Friday afternoon, he was arrested by the deputv. In his room was a small gray canvas-covered trunk, and in this was about 125 pounds of opium. The prisoner was taken to the marshal's office, where he was locked in the cage. Here he was visited by Agent Crowley and Collector Seeberger, but refused to open his mouth. He denied all connection with any gang of smugglers, but would say nothing more. The following day he was taken to jail, where he is now confined. The news of the arrest created quite a stir in the department at Washington, and for a time the wires were kept busy with orders and instructions to the treasury agents here. Mr. Crowley was sent out on one trail, while agents Whalen and Cloonan went in other directions in search of more opium and other members of the gang. Agent Tichnor was sent from headquarters at Washington to take charge of the case, and all parties were sworn to the strictest secrecy. There was not an official in the government building to-day who would talk about the matter, although Collector Seeberger and others admitted the correctness of the news as given. The man arrested on Friday is probably named E. W. Brown, of New York. That, at least, is what he inscribed on the Palmer House register. The hotel clerk was unable to give an adequate description of Brown, except that he was "swell-

From the special agent to-night it was ascertained that the prisoner is a New Yorker, but belongs in San Francisco. He is one of the leading spirits in the opium ring, and has been in the nefarious business for years. Besides the name of Brown, the fellow is variously known as C. H. Martin and C. H. Gardner. The special agent intimated that a number of arrests in different parts of the country might take place to-night and the public startled at the extent and strength of the conspiracy.

Veterans of the Franco-Prussian War. CLEVELAND, Aug. 21 .- At the meeting of the German warriors, to-day, a resolution was adopted requiring every member to contribute 85 cents per year toward the support of the official organ of the bund. Aloys Zieuttner, of Cincinnati was elected editor. The matter of death hanefits for the families of deceased members was given to a committee for report at the next convention. An association badge, in the form of a silver Maitese cross, was adopted. The bond of the treasurer was increased from \$500 to \$5. 000. The officers elected were: C. J. Walleyuff, president, Kansas City; Rudolph Ambach, vicepresident, Chicago; Chris Albrecht, secretary St. Louis; Wm. Spreen, treasurer, Cincinnati trustees, Wm. Wester, Cincinnati; Leopold Siegler, Milwankee; Frederick Van der Bergh, St. Paul. The next convention will be held in St. Paul, at a date to be fixed by the local

Obituary.

PARIS, Aug. 21.-Bishop Harris, of Michigan,

London, Aug. 21.—Bishop Harris, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Michigan, who was stricken with apoplexy while preaching in Winchester Cathedral, a fortnight ago, died this

CLEANAR the bood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and realize what poor health you have had.

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY - Generally fair weather:

nearly stationary temperature.

bowers, And have their finery destroyed by sudden thunder

You are liable to it whether you go picnicking or not. There is no protection for anybody against rain these days unless he is a wise man, who, the proverb says, "always carries an umbrella."

We have all kinds of Umbrellas, from the lowest to the highest

Specially notable: A new invoice of Gloria and Twilled Silk Umbrel-

\$1.50 and \$1.75.

Rubber Goods of all kinds, grades, qualities and prices. All the time our great cut-price sale goes on.

LEGALLY HANGED.

Fitting Termination of a Life of Depravity-Execution of Lyons for the Murder of Quinn.

New York, Aug. 21 .- Dan Lyons, the murderer of Quinn, the athlete, expiated his crime, this morning, upon the scaffold, in the Tombs. He was hanged at 7:15 A. M. Lyons passed his last night upon earth in a perfectly cool, calm, collected way. In fact, his state of mind did not change from that of the last month. His indifference to the awful fate before him was not bravado, neither was it religious enthusiasm. It was due to the fact that he either did not or could not realize his position. It was only at 7 o'clock last night that he insisted on going into the yard to examine the gallows. While there he entered the little box containing the weight that was to jerk him into eternity. With a critical eye he examined the rope that held the weight of 425 pounds. He coolly remarked: "That won't be heavy enough to hang me." The deputy sheriffs could hardly believe their ears. Experienced men as they were, they bad never met a criminal like this. They asked him to repeat the words, and upon his doing so could not answer. Early in the evening the faithful Father Selinas called. Lyons confessed and was given absolution. Then the priest entered an adjoining cell and remained there until 4 A. M., when he left. Lyons ate a lunch of lobster-salad and fruit, after which he took a bath and retired, requesting to be called at 4 o'clock this morning. His rest was as peaceful as that of an innocent babe. Not once did he murmur or move. He was called at 4 o'clock, and arose. Father Pendergast arrived about 5 o'clock with Father Selinas. After performing his ablutions Lyons received the priests. Then a procession was formed to the little chapel over the female prison. The deputy warden came first, then Deputy Sheriff Burke and Father Selinas. The doomed man walked next, followed by Father Pendorgast and Deputy Sheriff Lavery. After the services they returned to the ceil. This is the fortieth time that Deputy Warden Finley has gone through the ceremony. Lyons was unconcerned, as usual. At 6 A. M. the sheriff, through his deputy, McGonegal, took possession of the Tombs. The priests went with Lyons to his cell and prayed with him. After prayer the condemned man took a cup of coffee and walked about the Elm-street side of the prison yard furthest removed from the gallows. He was laughing and joking with the deputies who attended him. At 6:35 A. M. hangman Atkinson and his assistants arrived. At 7 o'clock the procession to the gallows was formed, and at 7:15 A. M. the drop fell. From the time the rope was cut until he was pronounced dead, at 7:19 o'clock, there was but one convulsive movement of the body. Twenty minutes later the body was cut down and placed in a coffin bear-

The crime for which Lyons was executed was the murder of Joseph F. Quinn, on July 5, 1887. Quinn was about twenty five years old, a clerk in the Coffee Exchange, a prominent member of the Pastime Athletic Club, and an all-around athlete. Lyons was known as a thief, and had served time in the penitentiary and State prison. The two young men lived near each other and were acquainted but were never associates. On May 30, 1887, a quarrel about a young woman arose between them at a pionic. On July 4, following, they met in the street, the quarrel was renewed, and Quinn beat Lyons, blacking his eyes and cutting his face. The next day Lyons borrowed a revolver and several persons heard him threaten to "do" Quinn. In the evening Lyons met Quinn at Second avenue and Thirtyeight street, a few angry words passed, and then Lyons drew his revolver and shot Quinn in the groin, infleting a wound from which he died within two hours. Although several people witnessed the shooting and the police were almost immediately on the spot, Lyons escaped from the city and fled to Philadelphia and then to Pittsburg. Thence he went to Chicago, but returned to Pittsburg. At McKeesport he committed a burglarly and was arrested for the theft while trying to pawn some of the stolen goods. While in jail, two weeks after the murder, he was identified as the man for whom the New York police were looking. He was brought to this city, speedily tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced by Recorder Smythe to be hanged on Nov. 27, 1887. An appeal carried a stay, but on Feb. 14 last the conviction and sentence were affirmed and be was again septenced to be hanged, this time on Friday last. Gov. Hill gave him four more days of life by changing the date of execution by a respite to to-day. Throughout Lyons insisted that the shooting of Quinn was done in self-defense and that Quinn was about to stab him with a fan dagger. When first arrested Lyons displayed considerable bravado, but be soon dropped this assumption, though he maintained much coolness and courage to the last. For some time past he had given close attention to the religious admonitions of the priests and sisters who visited him in the Tombs, and seemed to have become a

ing the inscription, "Daniel Lyons, died Aug.

21, 1888, aged 26 years," and taken to an under-

taker's, to rest until this afternoon, when it will

be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

fervent Christian.

Slain by a Crazy Man. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—A terribe tragedy was enacted at 9:40 to-night, at Peabody Hotel. Mr. Mack Brown, aged 28, a resident of Fulton, Ky., was seated in the rotunds of the hotel talk. ing to Dr. F. M. Usher, also of Fulton, when, all unseen, a young man approached with pistol in band and deliberately fired two shots at Mr. Brown. Both took effect in his right breast, and, staggering to his feet, the wounded man, not knowing who his assailant was, ran into the bar-room of the hotel exclaiming "I am shot," and fell unconscious to the floor. Medical aid was promptly summoned, but he died twenty minutes afterwards. While Mr. Brown was trying to evade his assailant a gentleman standing near caught the man who had done the shooting, and, assisted by a police officer, disarmed him. He proved to be Louis Lane, aged 23, employed as stenographer at L. & E. Leh-man's law office. He is undoubtedly insane. When questioned at the station-house why he shot Mr. Brown he replied: "I felt to-night that I had to kill somebody, so I took my two pistols nd started up town for that purpose. I wanted to kill a man at the Peabody Hotel, and shot the man I did because he was not looking at me." About a year ago an attempt was made to send Lane to the insane asylum, but he ran away from home. His father is Turner H.

Lane, inspector for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

PREPARED by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

GEN. HARRISON'S VACATION

Accompanied by His Wife and a Small Number of Close Personal Friends,

He Leaves the City for a Season of Quiet and Recuperation at the Cottage of Mr. Berdan, on Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie.

Many Pleasant Greetings from Enthusiastic Republicans Along the Road.

Received in Toledo by a Large Crowd of Admirers, to Whom He Speaks Earnestly in Support of the Doctrine of Protection.

THE DEPARTURE FOR OHIO.

The General and His Wife and a Few Friends

Start for Middle Bass Island. General Harrison left yesterday morning on his trip to Middle Bass island. He departed over the Lake Erie & Western road at 7 A. M. accompanied by his wife and Judge and Mrs. William A. Woods and Samuel Miller. There was no crowd at the Massachusetts-avenue station, where the General boarded the train, as it was raining heavily at the time. The party arrived at the depot but a few moments before time for the train. A special car was provided for the party, though the General had declined such an offer no less than four times; still the company, in the face of these declinations, had a private car attached to the out-going train, the doors of which were unlocked and thrown open as General Harrison stepped on the train. The party will be gone about three weeks. The first ongagements that the General has now is Sept. 13, when he will go to attend a reunion of his old regiment, at Clayton, in Hendricks county. This is the only invitation to go out of the city that he has accepted, though he has had a great many. During his absence all his correspondence and political business here at home will be attended to by his partner, W. H. H. Miller, and by the State central committee. It is intended that he shall have the time as free from annovances as possi-

Kokomo Taken by Surprise. special to the Indianapolis Journal. Kokomo, Aug. 21.-Kokomo was taken by surprise by General Harrison and his party. Not until after the train was due did anvone in the city know they were on board, and not until the cars rolled in was the fact known to s dozen individuals. The news spread like wild fire. Flags were hastily flung out, and a grand rush was made for the depot to get a glimpse of Indiana's distinguished soldier-statesman, now best known as the next President of the United States. When the train stopped a crowd of several hundred people gathered around the car, calling for Harrison. In response (he was evidently surprised also), the General appeared on the platform and was greeted with deafening cheers. In the brief time allowed he gave his hand and a pleasant word to as many as could reach him. The train pulled out amidst tremendous cheering. The General, with uplifted hat, gracefully bowed his acknowledgements for the unexpected demonstration. Had the Republicans had twenty minutes warning 3,000 people would have greeted him. Howard county Republicans are aroused as they never have been heret ofore and will increase their majority 500 votes at the

coming election. Reception at Peru.

special to the Indiana. outs Journal. PERU, Aug. 21.-General Harrison arrived in this city at 11 o'clock, and left on the Wabash fast train at 12. His presence was not generally known until within a few minutes of leaving time, when there was a tremendous rush and pressure to see him. He, however, quietly eluded the crowd by retiring to the private office of General Superintendent Stevers, of the Wabash. When the train came in, the crowd, which waited to pay him honor, was so dense that it was with difficulty that they gained the coach. No speech was made, but there were tremendous cheers and desperate efforts to grasp him by the hand. Had it been more generally known the outpoyring would have been tremendous. The General was expected last evening, and fully two thousand people were disappointed. Hon. A. C. Bearss and Superintendent Stevens entertained him. At the railway shops of the L. E. & W. railway the General was enthusiastically received, and cordial was the greeting, for, as a railroader remarked, "his bands were as black and grimy as my own." The general expression up on the streets is one of regret at not knowing of his

A special on the Lake Erie & Western brought 1.000 Democrats to attend a barbecue to-night, which will be addressed by Governor Gray. Notwithstanding the difference in their political proclivities, with their hicory sticks the crowd rushed pell-mell up-stairs shouting General Harrison's name. The General took the visit good naturedly and shook hands with about one half the crowd, when the arrival of his train put an end to the reception.

Shaking Hands at Wabash.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Aug. 21.-General Harrison passed through this city at 12:25 to-day, on Wabash train 46. As the train pulled in at the depot the enthusiastic baggageman leaned out of his car and called for three cheers for Harrison, which were given with a will. The General and Mrs. Harrison occupied seats in an ordinary chair-car on the rear of the train. In response to the numerous calls for the General, he walked to the rear platform. His appearance evoked s storm of cheers, while the great crowd swarmed about him, and all who could reach the General grasped his hand. There was no time for speak ing. The General waved an adieu to the crowd as the train moved on.

Fort Wayne and Beyond. FORT WAYNE, Aug. 21 .- A Fort Wayne dining car was attached to the train, but the party being well provided with luncheon, did not leave their chair car. There was no demonstration at Fort Wayne, and persons at the depot were in ignorance of the General's presence until the arrival of the train. The General alighted and shook hands with the few that were on the platform, and then walked back and forth, exercising himself until the train started. From Fort Wayne to Antwerp the train made excellent time. crowd of about 200 had congregated, flags were conspicuous throughout the village, and the

the stop was too short for speech-making. From this on to Toledo the crowds constantly increased at the depots. At Defiance several hundred had assembled, and the Hon. C. A. Flickinger, member of the State Board of Public Works, briefly addressed the General in behalf of the citizens, and introduced him as the "next President," to which the

General was honored with a cannon salute, but

General replied, saying: "Gentlemen-I am very much obliged to you for this reception. You will excuse me, I am sure, for not attempting to make any speech. This evidence of your friendly feeling is gratifying to me. We were intending to travel to-day in quietness, and I am confident you will con-

form to our wishes in that respect by allowing me to say simply 'How do you do,' and 'Good bye.'"

A Speech Favoring Protection.

THE GENERAL AT TOLEDO. Enthusiastically Greeted by a Vast Crowd-

Special to tue Indianapolis Journal. Toledo, Aug. 21 .- The train bearing General Harrison arrived at 4:30, and stopped at a station several squares before reaching the Union Depot. Here the committee on reception, consisting of James M. Brown, chairman; J. C. Bonner, secretary; Mayor Hamilton, ex-Governor Foster, William Cummings, J. C. Rike, and a dozen or more other prominent gentlemen, met the party and escorted them to the carriages awaiting. Upon the platform, drawn up in single file, stood 200 veterans of the late war, who sainted and cheered the General as he passed. Then the General and committee took their positions at the gate-way, and the veterans marched in review. While this was going on a crowd of 10,000 was pushing and cheering at the Union Depot in expectancy of the General alighting there, but the committee had thought best to avoid the jam. With General and Mrs. Harrison in the first carriage, escorted by Governor Foster and William Cummings, preceded by the veterans and the band, the procession moved through the principal streets of the city to the residence of Mr. Cummings, No. 502 Superior street, whose guests the General and Mrs. Harrison are to be until to-morrow. The demonstrations along the route were very enthusiastic. Toledo is in a halo of glory from center to cir-

cumference to-night; patural-gas stand-pipes are on every hill and torches in every valley. It is the most glorious reception which has been tendered any statesman since the war. Memorial Hall square is completely covered with Toledo citizens and men from all over northwest Ohio. Every ward in the city was represented, tions. Owing to some defect in the local arrangements, General Harrison and the procession did not arrive until an hour after the scheduled time. Ex-Governor Foster made a happy and eloquent speech during the long period of waiting. His address was full of political stories and personal reminiscences. The Governor informed your correspondent to-night that, while not a candidate for the position of Congressman in the Fifth Ohio district, if the convention, which meets at Fostoria to-morrow, sees fit to nominate him, he will not refuse the nomination.

General Harrison appeared in good health tonight, and, though a strong wind was blowing, his voice could be heard all over Memorial Hall square, although interrupted occasionally by the roar from the natural-gas stand-pipes, the shouts of the people, and the rustling of the

The reception was held in a wide, open space next to Memorial Hall. The space was packed with an audience of some ten thousand persons. A brief rain-storm early in the evening cleared the atmosphere and rendered the evening delightfully cool and quite favorable for an openair meeting. Ex-Governor Foster was the first speaker and made a strong protectionist argument while awaiting the arrival of General Har-

The Harrison party remained quietly at the Cummings mansion after their arrival, receiving a few specially invited guests after dinner. At 8:30 the local marching clubs, in uniform and bearing torches, numbering some 600 in all, preceded by bands, marched to the Cummings resi-Lane, and General Harrison was escorted through the principal streets to the meeting. The appearance of General Harrison on the platform was the signal for tremendous cheering. Mr. J. M. Brown, president of the executive committee of the united Republican clubs of Toledo, made a brief speech, explaining the circumstances under which the guest of the evening appeared before them, after which he introduced General Harrison. Prolonged cheering greeted the latter, who then spoke as follows:

"My Friends-You have already been told

that this reception was not planned by me, and

yet I do not regret that I have yielded to the

urgent solicitation of your representatives and

have consented to stand for a few moments in

the presence of this magnificent and instructive

audience. [Applause.] I say instructive, for that public man is dull indeed who does not gather both instruction and inspiration from such meetings as this. [Applause.] I thank you for any measure of personal respect and interest which your coming here to-night may witness, but I do not see in this immense gath ering any testimony that is personal to me. I prefer to regard it number I have seen before, of the deep-seated and earnest interest of our people in the public questions that are to be settled in November. Applause. | I choose rather to regard it as a pledge that this interest you manifest in me tonight will not stop here, but is the pledge of continued and earnest personal work by each one of you for those principles which have won the consent of your minds and the love of your hearts. [Applause.] I cannot enter in any detail into the discussion of public questions; I would not at all put myself between you and these great important issues. I would, in all I may say, put them to the front. We are here citizens of a great, prosperous, magnificent nation. We have common interests. We are here charged with the common duties to perpetnate, if we can, the prosperity and to maintain the honor of this great Republic. [Applause.] We are here to-night in the enjoyment of free government. We are here in the individual possession of better opportunities of development, of a larger prosperity, and of more individual comfort than are possessed by any other people in the world. [Applause.] The great economic question as to what shall be our future legislative policy is stated with a distinctness in this campaign that it has never had before, and I believe the verdies and decision will have an emphasis and finality that it has never had before, [Applause.] If there is any one here present tonight that knows of any land that spreads a more promising sky of hope above the head of the poor and the laboring man than this, I would be glad if he would name it. The one fact that I do not need to stop to demonstrate by statistics, the one fact that I could call out of this vast audience hundreds of witnesses to support by their personal testimony, is that the scale of American wages is higher than that of any other country in the world. [Applause.] If this were not true, why is it that the workingmen and the workingwomen of the older lands turn their faces bitherward? If there is a better country. one that offers better wages, fuller hopes than this, why is it that those who are in quest of such better things have not found it out and turned their faces thitherward? Now, if that is true, then why is it true, and how is it to be continued-this condition of our country! It is because, and only because, we have for years, by our protective tariff, discriminated in favor of American manufacturers and American workingmen. [Applause.] Strike down down this protective system, bring our workingmen and and workingwomen in equal competition the products of their toil with those who labor abroad, and nothing is clearer than that these mills and factories must reduce wages here to the level with wages abroad, or they must shut down. You have the choice to make; you, the free citizens of this country, whose ballots sway its destiny, will settle these questions in November. [Applause.] I ask you how? Don't be deceived by the suggestion that this is any contest over 7 per cent. reduction in a tariff schedule. We are allowed now to say, I think, that all those who are entitled to speak for the Democratic party have declared that it is opposed to protection. That being so, the issue is clearly, distinctly, strongly drawn. I beg you all, not in my interest, but in your own, in the interest of your families and the country you love, to ponder this question; to think upon it with that seriousness its importance demands. and when you have thought it out, settle it; settled in November, so that we shall be free for years to come from this agitation in behalf free trade [Great applause.]
"I thank you again for this kindly demonstration. I beg you to accept these brief suggestions as the only but inadequate return that I can make you for this kindness." [Applause.] The General's address was carefully listened

to by the audience, and when he began the discussion of the tariff there was much applause at

individual points made. At the conclusion of his remarks three cheers and a tiger were given for the "next President of the United States," followed by three more for Levi P. Morton. The meeting was then dismissed and Gen. Harrison was escorted to Memorial Hall, which is a large structure erected as a memorial to the soldiers of Toledo who perished in the rebellion. A public reception was held, beginning at 10 o'clock. The old soldiers were first admitted, and after them the general public. Gen. Harrison was stationed in the middle of the hall. and the people were admitted by the south door, passing through the hall and out by the north door. The reception was continued some twenty minutes, when the doors were closed and Gen. Harrison was escorted to his carriage and driven

to the Cummings residence. A council of delegates of Republican clubs from the States formed out of the Northwest Territory was held here, to-day, to consider the plan of holding a monster mass-meeting, on the site of old Fort Meigs, on the Maumee, ten miles above Toledo, in commemoration of an enormous two days' mass-meeting held here in 1840, at which General Harrison was present. A committee was appointed to go to Middle Bass, on Tuesday next, and invite Gen. Ben Harrison to be present, with the understanding that if he accepts the meeting will be held; if not, the project will be abandoned. In private conversation, this evening, General Harrison was inclined to refuse, on the ground that if he accepted be would be compelled to accept similar invitations elsewhere, and find the demands on his time and his strength too great.

The Cottage at Middle Bass.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Toledo, Aug. 20.-Middle Bass island, where General Harrison will spend his time to-morrow, is in Lake Erie, nearly equidistant from Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland. It is opposite the mouth of the pretty bay which bears Commofrom Put-in-Bay island to Middle Bass, but the place is almost inaccessible to the average man, as it is in the hands of a club, who will not allow any strangers on the grounds owned by the association. Curious persons and office-seekers will find General Harrison almost inaccessible at the island. The club-house stands on the western shore of the island. Around it is a group of twenty-three cottages, with green lawns, separated by gravel walks. West of the club-house and further inland is Rheberg's big hall, with its elevated piazza, great windows and polished dancing floor. The first cottage encountered in walking down the narrow plank sidewalk from the hall to the clubhouse is the one designed for the General's occupancy. It is a neat specimen of summer resort architecture, two full stories in height, with a projecting gable in front, and is painted a light drab, with darker trimmings. It is owned John Berdan, of Toledo, wno calls it "Dromnah's" cottage. A verands in front of it looks across the narrow drive-way into a stretch of closelycropped green sward on which four young men, presenting varied hues in the way of flannel shirts and four in-hand neck ties, were playing lawn tennis yesterday afternoon. The interior is handsomely furnished. Great rugs cover the floor of the main room below, and a variety of bric-a-brac hangs on the walls. The cottage gives only a distant view of the lake down the driveway, several cottages occupying the space under the tall trees between it and the shore. It was the intention at first to have Mr. Harrison occupy the Cheesebrough cottage, which is nearer the water, but it was afterward decided that the Berdan cottage was the most suitable. The work of decorating the Berdan cottage commenced to-day. Bunting is being lavished in abundance upon the building, and the whole island will present a beautiful appearance.

BOULANGER'S SUCCESS.

Comments of the English Papers on the Dis-

turber's Return to the Chamber. LONDON, Aug. 21.-The English press devote a great deal of space to day to comments on General Boulanger's political victories, thus indicating the gravity with which that turbulent character's return to prominence is regarded. The Times calls attention to the fact that all three of the seats to which Boulanger has been elected were vacated by Conservatives, and expresses the opinion that therefore any candidate put forward as an opponent to the government could have been elected. This fact, the Times believes, insures the return of anti-ministerialists to the two seats remaining unfilled after Boulanger has made his choice of the constituency he will represent. The peace of the Republic has doubtless been endangered by Boulanger's being brought vividly before the minds of volatile Frenchmen, but there is hope that the good sense of the people may come to the

The Standard says Boulanger's success may weaken the Republic, but it cannot destroy it. The Daily News thinks the return of the ex-Minister of War may be, after all, a disguised blessing to the Ministry, in that it may have the effect to check the waywardness, which is the worst of the vices of the Chamber of Deputies, and spur the Ministers on to better attending to the wants of the country. In Boulanger, as he now appears before the country, the Ministers must see a permanent candidate for a

The Pall Mall Gazette appeals to the Ministers not to lose their heads in the present emergency, but admits that they cannot fail to see the handwriting on the wall in the increased majorities polled against the government. The Echo says that Boulanger is an instrument in the hands of the Bonapartists, who seek to rebuild the empire upon the ruins of the

eralism throughout Europe. The Star says that great, though inarticulate, murmurs of political and social discontent shape themselves in Boulangerism and its fol-

republic. His election is a serious blow to Lib-

Foreign Notes.

Mr. John Bright, who has been ill for some months past, convalences slowly. He is so weak that even bath-chair exercise exhausts him. Archbishop Croke has denated £50 to the fund for defraying the expenses of Mr. Parnell

in prosecuting his action against the Times. Reports regarding the wheat crop of Russia show that the prospects for summer wheat are promising and that the yield of winter wheat will reach the average. The Vienna correspondent of the London

King Otto, of Bavaria, is sinking fast, his fits of insanity having become much more fre-The force of police detailed during the administration of Mr. Gladstone, in 1882, to protect

News says he has heard from Munich, that

the various members of the Ministry, has been withdrawn for the first time since its assignment Two more officers and five sergeants have been arrested at Madrid on suspicion of being

implicated in the recently discovered Zoulliss conspiracy. Similar plots have been discovered in the garrisons in Aragon, At the Irish exhibition, in Barrack street, London, yesterday, a band from Cork refused to play the national anthem, and was hissed by the spectators. Members of the band after-

ward stated that they would not have dared to return to Ireland if they had played the anthem. Absurd Story About J. C. Ridpath. SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 21.-Miss Ruth Howell, a member of one of the most prominent and wealthy families of this county, has eloped, her relatives say, with J. Clark Ridpath, the well-

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 21 .- J. C. Ridpath, the historian, who is reported from Springfield, O .. as having eloped with Miss Ruth Howell, of that place, is in this city to night. He denies the story as absurd. He says he made Miss Howell's acquaintance in New York city while he was in attendance on the Methodist General Conference there. He also says be met her here to-day by accident, in the Women's Exchange, and had a short conversation.

Interesting Uncertainty. Pittsburg Dispatch.

The public will be glad to learn that Hon. S. J. Randall has recovered his health and is able to take the stump. But there is a painful uncertainty as to which side he will take the stump

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION

Protection and Free Trade Discussed by a Master of Economic Topics.

The Benefits of the Former Plainly Illustrated and the Fallacies of the Latter Held Up for Inspection by the Voters.

Convincing Argument in Favor of a System That Has Made This Nation Great,

And an Earnest Appeal to Americans to Act as Such in the Present Contest-Hon. Wm. McKinley at Georgia's Chautauqua.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 21 .- This was a great day at the Chautauqua Assembly. The grounds were filled with people, the majority of them representing agricultural interests. The event was the speech of Representative McKinley, who had come from Washington to address the people on the advantages of a protective policy. Among the large audience were some of the most distinguished citizens of Georgia. Major McKinley was introduced by Judge Howard Van Epps, and was warmly received.

Mr. McKinley began by returning thanks for the cordiality of the invitation extended him, and stating the topic upon which he should speak. He then said:

There are some things upon which all are in accord, and which are so manifest as to require no argument or amplification. They are ad-States must have sufficient money to meet its current expenses and maturing obligations; that the United States as a political society is without assets, without money, and has no income, except what it secures by taxes collected from ts people. It must collect its money, whatever may be its actual requirements, either by direct taxes or by duties upon imports. There are few people to be found in the country who seriously favor the system of direct taxation for governmental expenses, that is, taxing the people, their property, real and personal, their professions and employments. The American sentiment is practically unanimous in favor of raisng at least a large share of the revenue of the government by levying duties upon foreign im-

After stating that the government required annually about \$350,000,000 for its expenses, and outlining the plan by which revenue tariff advocates propose to raise this money, Mr. McKinley proceeded as follows:

Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, an eminent lawyer and experienced statesmen, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, May 18, 1878, defined revenue duty as fol-

Therefore, as no higher duty ought to be laid than is seeded to raise the required revenue on any particuar acticle, it follows that the true revenue duty is the lowest duty which will bring the required revenue.

This definition is a fair and frank one, and I eccept it. A revenue tariff is, therefore, such a one as will produce the largest revenue from the lowest duty. The lowest rate of duty will encourage importations, diminish home production, and mevitably increase the revenue; it will of necessity check competition at home, and send our merchants abroad to buy; it affords no protection, not even incidental, for the very instant you discover that such duty favors the home producer, that instant you discover that importations and revenue are checked, and that our own producers are able to control the home market, or a part of it. Then at once the advocate of a revenue tariff reduces the duty, brings it down to the true revenue standard; for it must not be overlooked, according to that freetrade maxim, "where protection begins revenue ends," and the question of revenue is always controlling. A revenue tariff is inconsistent with protection; it is intended for a wholly different purpose. It loses its force and character as a genuine revenue tariff when it becomes to any extent protective. It has but one object. It can have but one effect-that of opening up our markets to the foreign producer-imporerishing the home producer and enriching his

England is more nearly , free trade country than any other, and be system of taxation furnishes an unmistakeble example of the practice and principle of a revenue tariff. Her import duties are imposed almost exclusively upon articles which cannot be produced by her own people upon her own so Tobacco, enuff. , figs, raisios, rum, brandy, wine, tea at ee-these are the articles from which her c rived, articles, in the main, not produced in England, but which must be emplied from abroad; while practically all competing products of foreign make and production are admitted through her custom-houses free of duty.

A brief statement of the dutiable Great Britian will not be without interest. It will be observed that her duties are more largely imposed upon peculiarly American products than upon any others. The duty upon tobacco is, according to moisture, from 84 to 92 cents per pound for the raw or unmanufactured article, and if manufactured it pays a duty of from \$1.04 to \$1.16 per pound. The manufactured article is made dutiable at 20 cents a pound greater than the raw product, which, with all of England's boasted free trade, is intended as a protection to those engaged in the manipulation of tobacco. It is almost prohibitive to Americans who would export manufactured tobacco. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on tobacco is nearly 2,000 per cent. Cigars pay a duty of \$1.32 per pound, and from tobacco and snuff over \$43,000,000 of duties are collected annually. The duty on tea is 12 cents a pound. How would the American enjoy paying such a duty upon this article of every-day usel The duty collected from this source is over \$18 .-000,000 annually. Coffee pays a duty of 3 cents pound, but if ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured it must pay a duty of 4 cents a pound-another example of where England protects those engaged in manufacture. Cocoa pays a duty of 2 cents a pound, but if it is in any form subjected to manufacture it pays 4 cents a pound, the duty on the manufactured article being double that on the raw material.

Besides the articles I have named, there are about ninety or a hundred others, chiefly of American production, patented and other medicines, which are dutiable at \$3.36 per gallon. More than \$96,000,000, or nearly one-fourth of the British revenues, are raised from customs

You will note the character of taxation to which the revenue reformer invites the people of the United States. Both the breakfast table and the sick-room are made to bear a large part of the burden under the British system of taxation. It is not without significance that the nearer we approach this system the more generous the bestowal of British commendation. Every step we take in that direction, every enlargement of the free list of competing foreign products, every reduction of duty upon such products is bailed as a vindication of Cobden and a beneficence to British interests. It is in vain for the British statesman to assure us that their system is best for us. We are not accustomed to look to our commercial rivals for disinterested favors. "It is folly," said Washington in his farewell address, "in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure and which a just pride ought to discard." We are not, Mr. President, insensible to the good opinion of mankind and of the Euglish-speaking race, but when it is to be had only at the expense of our industrial independence, at the sacrifice of the dignity and independence of labor and the destruction of national prosperity, we must regard it with supreme suspicion and turn from it as the eulogy of selfish interest and the commendation of interested

The other theory of taxation, and the one which I believe to be essential to American development and national prosperity, is based upon an exactly opposite principle. It permits all articles of foreign production, whether of the field, the factory, or the mine, except luxuries only, which we cannot produce in the Untied State, to enter our ports free and unburdened by custom-house exactions. The duty is to be imposed upon the foreign competing product, that is, the product which, if brought into this country, would contend with the products of our own soil, our own labor, and our own factories, in our own markets. Under this system if the foreign producer would enter our market with . competing product he must contribute some